

MORE NEW WORKERS ON CASUALTY LISTS

College Bred Officers Among
the Killed and Wounded
on Western Front.

ONE VICTIM OF ACCIDENT

Others Shot While Gallantly
Leading Their Men Against
Enemy in France.

Could the disheartened German soldiers who have been complaining that their officers send them forward to almost certain destruction while the officers remain behind in comparative safety have stolen a glance at the American casualty list made public yesterday they might have learned that an American doughboy's fighting enthusiasm accrues partly from the fact that no matter how hot the fighting may be his officers are out there with him.

So far as rank was concerned, Gen. Pershing's latest list of casualties was led by the name of Major Roy W. Gausmann of Leonia, N. J., who was reported severely wounded in action. Major Gausmann is 36 years of age and was born in Brooklyn, but has lived since boyhood at Leonia.

The Major is another on the long list of Columbia University men who have fallen in the fighting in France. After graduating from a public school at Leonia, Major Gausmann took an engineering course at Columbia, but quit his profession upon the entrance of this country into the war and went to Plattsburg where he was assigned to engineer corps and quickly won his commission. He went to France three months ago. His family is spending the summer at the Catskill Mountains, and the wounded officers' neighbors at Leonia did not know yesterday whether the War Department's notification that he had been wounded yet had reached his relatives.

Will Avenue His Slight Brother.

"I wouldn't have had him anywhere else in the world," said Mr. Harry I. Hamel, as he folded up a telegram from the War Department delivered at his home in Southampton, N. Y., yesterday. Atlantic City yesterday afternoon that her son, Capt. Alfred R. Hamel, had been killed in action in the allied drive on Soissons on July 18.

A little later Mrs. Hamel sent word to her other son, at work as a life guard on the Atlantic City beach, of the message that he had received. The brother received his home at 105 West 11th street, where he was assigned to engineer corps and quickly won his commission. He went to France three months ago. His family is spending the summer at the Catskill Mountains, and the wounded officers' neighbors at Leonia did not know yesterday whether the War Department's notification that he had been wounded yet had reached his relatives.

"I am certain my son died like a brave man," Mrs. Hamel said. "When we were so badly needed in France I would have been ashamed of him had he been killed. This is his sacrifice."

Capt. Hamel won his commission in 1916 after a preparatory course at Fort Monroe, and went abroad with a field artillery unit. He was 27 years old and received his first promotion to a first lieutenant when he was sent to France with the first expeditionary contingent in 1917. He won his commission after that landing in France.

Capt. Cooke Accident Victim.
Capt. Paul L. Cooke of 530 West 135th street lost his life in an accident some time in France, but none of the details of the circumstances in which he was killed was contained in the War Department's official message to his relatives.

Capt. Cooke was a son of the late Capt. William L. Cooke, U. S. A., and his wife is a granddaughter of Commodore Charles Stewart and a cousin of Charles Stewart Parnell, the Irish patriot. For seven years Capt. Cooke practiced medicine at Birmingham, Ala. He came to New York several years ago and for two years before enlisting last August he was attached to the staff at the City Hospital, New York City. He was 42 years old. Mrs. Cooke is the visiting relatives in Toronto, Ont. The dead officer's mother lives at Breno, Va. Brooklyn sent one of the officers listed as killed. He was Lieut. Lawrence L. Lovell, who was killed in an airplane accident in France on June 29. Lieut. Lovell's home was at 156 Parkside avenue in the Flatbush section. He was 25 years old and served with the Signal Corps on the Mexican border. When this country entered the war he succeeded in having himself transferred to the aviation section and left for France in September after having taken a course in aeronautics at Cornell University.

Lieut. Lovell was a graduate of Public School 125 at Brooklyn. He was 25 years at Erasmus Hall High School, as well as at Pratt Institute. With his family, Lieut. Lovell was well known in Christian Science Church circles. Mrs. Cornelius D. DuBois of Walden place, Montclair, N. J., received word from the War Department yesterday that her son, Lieut. Norman DuBois, had been killed in action on July 11. Lieut. DuBois was attached to the 14th Field Artillery, one of the commands of the famous 1st New York Division. He was a member of the New York's old Sixty-ninth Regiment in out there doing things.

Was a Williams College Man.

Lieut. DuBois graduated from the Montclair Military Academy and from Williams College. He received his commission after taking the course of training at Plattsburg. Later he took special courses in the British and French artillery schools. Lieut. DuBois's father formerly was president of the Montclair Board of Education.

Still another of the officers mentioned in yesterday's casualty list was Lieut. Joseph R. Busk, who was severely wounded in action. He is a brother of Capt. Frederick W. Busk of Company B, 810th Infantry, National Army command. Lieut. Busk is a son of Frederick T. Busk of the Produce Exchange Term of Busk & Daniels. He is 23 years old, and in a letter to his father explained he had been shot in the groin while participating in a night raid on the German trenches on June 16. Lieut. Busk quit his studies at Harvard University to go to Plattsburg, where he won his commission.

Recently he was assigned to the same regiment as that in which his brother was serving.

Private William T. Chalkley of Paterson, N. J., reported missing in action, was attached to the Second Engineers and has two brothers with the American forces in France. He went abroad in September.

Private Frank Farmley, severely wounded, came from Buffalo, but the War Department had the address of his sister, Miss Myra Farmley, in Sunset street, Newark. He enlisted last February and has a brother in the overseas service.

Among those listed as killed in action was Private Benjamin Goldman, who boarded at 315 Monroe street when he was drafted in December and sent to Camp Upton. He went abroad in April. He left a wife and daughter behind him when he came to this country from Russia.

The Nation's Honor Roll

ARMY.	Reported July 29.	Total to date.
Killed in action (including 291 at sea)	47	2,086
Died of wounds	17	769
Died of disease	1	1,459
Died of accident and other causes	11	581
Wounded in action	100	6,440
Missing in action (including prisoners)	20	677
Day's totals	199	11,979

(Corrected according to latest War Department figures.)

WASHINGTON, July 29.—This casualty list was issued today.

ARMY.

KILLED IN ACTION.

SMITH, H. A., Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
ELLIOTT, C. R., Springfield, Mass.
HAMEL, I. A., Atlantic City, N. J.
HOLMES, J. H., Hendersonville, N. C.
HOOVER, J. W., Greenville, S. C.
COCKERILL, J. N., Seawater, Tenn.

Second Lieutenant.

LODER, JAMES C., Wilmington, N. C.
ANDERSON, O., Chicago.
STARKEY, W. H., Buxton, Pa.

Corporal.

BRIGGMANN, J. P., Potomac, Md.
FARRALL, E. J., Jr., Mount Vernon, Va.
VIOLET, E. C., Monmouth, Ill.

Mechanic.

CARLSON, C. A. J., Sweden.
BENNING, M., Baltimore, Md.
MORRIS, O. C., Knox, Pa.

Private.

BRALATTA, J., Philadelphia, Pa.
CARROLL, A. J., Spring City, Pa.
CARROLL, E. D., Kansas City, Mo.

Private.

COLLINS, F. R., Philadelphia, Pa.
CUMMINGS, H. F., Proctor, N. J.
DANIEL, E. A., Philadelphia, Pa.

Private.

DEROSA, H. A., New York, N. Y.
DEWITT, R. H., Hialeah, Fla.
GOLDMAN, B. I., Monroe, N. Y.

Private.

HALL, J. M., New York, N. Y.
HARRIS, E. H., New York, N. Y.
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REVEALS U. S. FOOD SAVED THE BRITISH

Continued from First Page.

available the removal of the meatless day limitations when desired. A larger area is in cultivation this year, chiefly by the use of several hundred American tractors—an implement which has been introduced in England, France and Italy this summer with a greater amount of success than was expected by any of the Governments.

Restrictions Here Still to Hold.

Gratifying as are these reports which have come to the American Government and which were made possible chiefly by the patriotic and united action of the civilian population here in refraining from the use of food materials sorely needed by the allied Powers and by our own wheat crop of \$21,000,000 bushels, there will be no removal of rules of economic consumption in this country.

This was made apparent to-day in the statement of officials of this Government that the United States as well as the Allies must store a surplus supply of food from the abundance of this year to guard them against possible droughts and crop failures next year.

A thrilling event in its simplicity is the account of the energetic action taken in March by Mr. Hoover to prevent famine and defeat in England. Cable messages to him at that time indicated that the shipping of additional quantities of wheat, Mr. Hoover replied that these shipments could be made only from the surplus of wheat for actual consumption by the American population. The surplus of wheat for actual consumption by the American population was completely exhausted.

A tabulation of the supply on hand in this country showed a total of 176,000,000 bushels of wheat, or its equivalent in milled flour. The nation needed 200,000,000 bushels to meet its needs until the harvest was gathered in. Mr. Hoover asked for 75,000,000 bushels as a means of preventing defeat through starvation.

Mr. Hoover acted without delay. He asked the American people to curtail their consumption by one half, or 100,000,000 bushels. The response which was given to him enabled the Food Administration afterward to ship 80,000,000 bushels to the people of England, buoyed them up until the harvest was gathered and changed their situation into an economic triumph.

Through the exportation of 8,100 tractors to England and 5,500 more to be shipped this summer, 4,000 to Italy, and 1,500 more to France, and approximately 6,000 to France, the great needs of those countries have been ploughed this summer with a minimum of man power.

Increase of 45 Per Cent. Likely.

While it is not expected that the food production will be up to normal in any of the allied countries, an average increase of not less than 45 per cent. is looked for, with the assistance which the United States will give to the various countries.

"Without the saving which the people of the United States made this spring in the use of substitutes in bread and meat, and in the use of wheat in England and possibly her other allies on that side would have perished," said an official here to-day who is conversant with the situation in the allied countries. "The confidence of the Government in the spring here pointed out that the Scandinavian countries were compelled to draw on the United States for wheat. It is in the nature of the case that the Government would not have been able to permit the use of its wheat."

In discussing the emergency which the Government laid against exportations to neutral countries in the spring here pointed out that the Scandinavian countries were compelled to draw on the United States for wheat. It is in the nature of the case that the Government would not have been able to permit the use of its wheat."

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southeastern section in proximity to Austria. Hunger exists there in almost all of the provinces of the country.

Near the end of June heavy storms took place there, "after which the temperature decreased very appreciably and during the nights of June 26 and 27 there was frost."

"Beans have only occasionally been injured by the frosts, but on the other hand potatoes have suffered severely," it is said.

"The flowering of rye in the plain was well advanced before the frost, and in the higher regions had not yet begun, so that these crops were safe from the frost."

German Rye Crop Doing Well.

The rye crop is in good condition. It is stated, except where the sowing was very late and where on light soil the dryness hindered development.

The Duchy of Anhalt and the city of Hamburg have had sufficient reserves to avoid reductions over last year. Munich provisionally has resolved not to reduce the crop area in the autumn. It is estimated for the present not to increase the ratio of potatoes used in bread making, and other cities are moderating the reduction as far as possible.

"An agrarian proposal for reorganization of the food supply has been put forward by Dr. Rosinck in the Reichstag," it is stated in one report. "In effect it is that only part of the grain and potato crop should be requisitioned, this quantity being used to supply the less well-off population, while the remainder of the crop was left for the market."

These reports gathered from innumerable sources and covering all sections and provinces of the Central Powers, have convinced the food officials of the United States that the Central Powers have the vast crops which are being grown in this country this year as well as in England and unoccupied France must be able to supply their needs possible to guard against possible shortage and unfavorable conditions next year.

Berlin has been subject to reduced rations. It is shown in the reports. From the end of June until the middle of July a distribution of three pounds of prepared foods was ordered so that adjustment could be made in the reduced bread ration.

Breslau and Brunswick made a reduction in the bread ration to three and a half pounds. It is stated further that soldiers, except those engaged in strenuous service, as well as travelers, also would have their bread rations reduced.

"Sugar beets are showing rapid growth in western Germany," says a report from the German government. "In general the condition of the best fields is most promising, and superior to last year's." It is said that there is an increase of about 3 per cent. in the acreage of sugar beets in Austria-Hungary.

Austrian Bread Ration Raised.

The Austrian food situation, according to these reports, did not improve during the last weeks of May and the first of June. The country is enabled to hold out by imports from Rumania and Rumania and the Ukraine," it is said. "The Bohemian authorities are evidently trying to clear up their own food situation by themselves. Saxony has sent potatoes; Hungary offered fish, which was refused."

The bread ration was raised to three-quarters of a normal ration early in June. It is proved that Vienna gets more meat than Prague in proportion, though the meat ration in the last week was six ounces